

Jane Nishida Remarks:

WHO 1st Global Air Pollution and Health Conference (Day 3 High Level Segment, Nov. 1, 2018)

Update on Preparations for US participation in WHO First Global Air Pollution and Health Conference

- As a WHO event, HHS is the coordinator for the U.S. Delegation recruitment and coordination for the event (a delayed start due to competing events)
- The U.S. delegation list now lists 12 people, from EPA (4), USAID (4), NIH/NIEHS (1), NOAA (1), as well as HHS and Stat/US Mission Geneva based in Geneva. Jane Nishida is head of Delegation.
- Not a formally accredited designation for attendees. One reason why outcome will be a Chair's Summary and not a negotiated outcome document.
- An additional 4 USG experts are also included a USG Invitees (Invited by the Conf. Organizers) to present at the Technical Sessions. Two are from EPA, one from OAR/OIEQ (for indoor air/cookstoves) and one from OAQPS delivering BenMap/CE training on Oct 29. [SEE DEL LIST].
- Preparations (and division of labor) for Event consists of:
 - HHS is serving as interagency coordinator for the US Del, including working with in-country contacts who are interacting with WHO organizers (especially Megan McPhee/State Dept).
 - First actual Delegation call happening 10/17 am. Follow up Del call with Jane on 10/24 am.
 - HHS to coordinate an Annotated Agenda to identify key topics US would hope to see highlighted (and problem areas to avoid) in the Chair's Summary, especially looking to how content from Day 1 and 2 Technical Session feed into Day 3 High Level Segment.
 - HHS and Del will also seek to ensure good coverage of Tech Sessions on Day 1 and 2. OITA primary focus will be on sessions on air pollution and NCDs.
 - EPA to prepare briefing material for US head of Del Nishida for Day 3 High Level Segment. Material to identify major high-level messaging and positive profile of US air quality management success story, and long-standing international cooperation on Air Quality, in bilateral and multilateral fora. [plan to produce short paper highlighting international work]
 - EPA to prepare remarks for Head of Del that we believe will be presented as part of Day 3 Session on Country Experiences.

Key Points proposed for Jane Nishida remarks:

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

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Logistics Issues:

Jane Nishida is now formally registered for the event, and Lakita Steward has booked air travel and hotel room (at the Intercontinental Hotel very near WHO)

News Releases from Headquarters>Air and Radiation (OAR) Air Pollution Trends Show Cleaner Air, Growing Economy

07/31/2018

WASHINGTON — Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its annual report on air quality, tracking our nation's progress in improving air quality since the passage of the Clean Air Act. "Our Nation's Air: Status and Trends Through 2017" documents the considerable improvements in air quality across America over more than 45 years.

"Through federal and state implementation of the Clean Air Act and technological advances in the private sector, America has achieved one of the great public-private successes of our time – dramatically improving air quality and public health while simultaneously growing the nation's population and economy," said Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler. **"This report details a remarkable achievement that should be recognized, celebrated, and replicated around the world. A 73 percent reduction in any other social ill, such as crime, disease, or drug addiction, would lead the evening news."**

EPA's most recent report highlights that, between 1970 and 2017, the combined emissions of six key pollutants dropped by 73 percent, while the U.S. economy grew more than three times. A closer look at more recent progress shows that between 1990 and 2017, average concentrations of harmful air pollutants decreased significantly across our nation:

- Sulfur dioxide (1-hour) ↓ 88 percent
- Lead (3-month average) ↓ 80 percent
- Carbon monoxide (8-hour) ↓ 77 percent
- Nitrogen dioxide (annual) ↓ 56 percent
- Fine Particulate Matter (24-hour) ↓ 40 percent
- Coarse Particulate Matter (24-hour) ↓ 34 percent and
- Ground-level ozone (8-hour) ↓ 22 percent

Even with this success, some Americans still live in areas that do not fully meet national standards and EPA continues to work with states, local governments, tribes, and citizens – to further improve air quality across the entire country. The report includes interactive graphics that enable citizens, policymakers, and stakeholders to view and download detailed information by pollutant, geographic location, and year.

Explore the report and download graphics and data here: [[HYPERLINK](https://gispub.epa.gov/air/trendsreport/2018/)

"<https://gispub.epa.gov/air/trendsreport/2018/>"]

The Air Trends report is one of a number of EPA resources tracking pollution trends and showing U.S. progress in improving our environment.

Hi Ted,

Attached is a one pager with talking points on methane, not sure it will be useful but thought I'd send.
We also have a GMI factsheet.

Additional G7 language/final talking points – some good stuff here!

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

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Japan bilat

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

UK Bilat

Air Quality:

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Methane:

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Background:

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Background:

The United States has been a party to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) since its inception in 1979, a regional air quality agreement that includes members from Europe (including Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy), Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the U.S. and Canada. LRTAP has delivered environmental improvements to the US and other parties through reducing acidification, ozone, persistent organic pollutants, and heavy metals, including mercury. It is also the premier forum for access to technical data and information on air pollution.

TALKING POINTS

Air quality

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

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Background

Air Quality

At a recent preparatory meeting, G-7 Members expressed unanimous support for a discussion of air quality at the 2018 EMM. We expect this will be an area for positive dialogue to support ongoing air quality efforts, and set the stage for potential future G-7 action, including a potential focus on air quality when the United States hosts the G-7 in 2020. International attention to air quality issues has increased as the health and economic impacts of air pollution become better understood and are more widely recognized. Capitalizing on this interest, the United States championed a resolution at the first UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-1) calling for UNEP to strengthen its efforts on air quality, and for countries to take action to improve air quality management. A UNEA-3 air quality resolution sponsored by Canada and the European Union built on this UNEA-1 resolution, tasking UNEP with specific actions, and calling for additional efforts at the national and regional levels. The United States also championed an air quality resolution at the 68th World Health Assembly, which called for further WHO and health sector action on air quality. Addressing international air quality issues protects global health, helps protect the United States from transboundary pollution, and can help to establish new markets for U.S. monitoring and pollution control technologies and services. In recognition of these national security and economic benefits, a National Security Council-convened Policy Coordination Committee identified Clean Air as one of three international environmental priorities on April 26, 2018.